FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1851. [NO. 1759.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

FRESH ARRIVAL.

100 CASKS Thomastown Lime, in fine order, just received per Steamers Gov. Graham and Henrietta, for sale low, by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street.
Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3w

☞ THE FARMERS of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 5th of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., (being the Wednesday of County Court,) to consult on the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society for the County.

SHOES.

AN assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiter and Goat BOOTS received this day.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Feb. 10, 1851. 58-3w

A Printing Establishment for Sale.

"THE TEMPERANCE COMMUNICATOR," published in this town, is now defunct; and we, as Trustees, offer the establishment for sale. The press and types and furniture are here and in good condition, and we would give a great bargain in the sale of them.
Early applications are invited.
J. M. BEASLEY.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1851.

CANDY.

At $12 50 per 100 Pounds.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and others in the South to my GREAT VARIETY of
Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Oils, Cordials, Cigars, &c.
My Candy being made by the STEAM PROCESS, I can warrant its keeping in any climate. Having facilities for manufacturing Fifteen Hundred Pounds per day enables me to offer STEAM CANDY at the above low prices.
☞ List of Articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.
Goods shipped free of charge.
JOSEPH R. MANN,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.
Feb'y 3, 1851. 58-10w

☞ An experienced Teacher desires a situation in an Academy or Private School. Address C. B. B., Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 10, 1851. 58-4wpd

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Gram, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.
Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and New Hampshire.
It was patented on the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.
Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl street, N. York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!
Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.
An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polly, (a well known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose. After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polly reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow & Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abandoned it and bought this.
An improved Machine, bought by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.
We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.
We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.
Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1851. 58-3m

WM. MASON & SON'S
REGULAR LINE
Of Baltimore & Wilmington Packets.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Shipping public, that they have made arrangements to continue the above Line of Packets, and run good vessels regularly through the year, at New York rates of freight.
The Agents' wharf in Wilmington is in a central part of the town, and immediately adjoining one of the Steamboat Company's wharf, therefore making it desirable to those who have goods for up river.
Shippers will please direct their goods shipped by "Mason's Line."
WM. MASON & SON, Agents,
No. 75, Smith's wharf, Baltimore.
ELLIS, RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents, Wilmington.
Feb'y 4, 1851. 58-4w

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, (living near Monk's Store, Sampson county, N. C.,) about the 27th of January last, a bound boy by the name of WILEY MARLEY, about 18 years of age. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, (but no expense.) And I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said boy, under the penalty of the law, and from crediting him on my account.
ALLADDIN HATCHER.
Feb. 4, 1851. 58-2wpd

Look out for a Rush!

WE respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public to our STOCK, where may be found a general assortment of
Groceries, Hardware, Shirting, Calico, &c.; also a prime lot of Hats & Caps.
P. Davis's Pain-Killer, and various other articles.
All in want of Goods at a low price, are requested to give us a call.
The highest market prices paid for Country Produce.
☞ One door below Cook & Taylor's, Hay st.
J. SMITH & CO.
Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3m

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's *Hartford* Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.
With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PHILADELPHUS ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March next, under the supervision of the former instructer,
H. C. McNeill,
And continue five months. Students charged from their entrance, at the rates of $6, $8, and $10 per Session, and no deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness.
Philadelphus, Robeson county, Feb'y 4, 1851. 58-2w

NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John Street, New York.

Davies' Course of Mathematics.—Academic Course.—First Lessons in Arithmetic; School Arithmetic; University Arithmetic; Elementary Algebra; Elementary Geometry; Practical Geometry.
College Course.—Bourdon's Algebra; Legendre's Geometry; Surveying; Anal. Geometry; Calculus; Descriptive Geometry; Shades, Shadows; Logic of Mathematics.
Parker's School Philosophies.—Juvenile Philosophy; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; School Compendium.
Elementary Sciences.—Clark's Elements of Drawing; Hamilton's Elements of Physiology; Reid & Bain's Chemistry and Electricity; Mc-Intire's Astronomy and Globes; Chamber's Zoology; Treasury of Knowledge; Page's Geology; Fulton & Eastman's Penmanship and Book-keeping.
Willard's School Histories & Charts.—School History of the United States; Universal History; Historic Guide and Map of Time.
Northend's Elocutionary Works.—Little Speaker; American Speaker; School Dialogues.
Science of the English Language.—Clark's new English Grammar; Parker's Rhetorical Reader.
School Music Books.—Kingley's Juvenile Choir; Britton & Sherwood's School, Song and Hymn Book.
Dr. Watts on the Improvement of the Mind.
Prof. Bartlett's Treatise on Mechanics.
Prof. Gillespie on Roads and Railroads.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Mansfield on American Education.
☞ Sold by E. J. HALE & SON, Wholesale and Retail.
Jan. 24. 57-eow3m

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the provisions of an act passed at the late Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, will be opened on Tuesday, the 25th day of February instant, at the following places, under the direction of the following persons. The Capital Stock provided by the Charter is $125,000, and the Company may be organized when $20,000 shall have been subscribed. Shares of $50 each. $1 on each Share to be paid at the time of subscribing. The subscriptions to be made on the understanding that the nearest and most practicable route is to be adopted to Centre, by or near Little's Mills.
At Fayetteville, under the direction of Henry Lilly, Edward J. Hale, James G. Cook, Aug. W. Steel, H. L. Myrover, Beverly Rose, and Thos. Waddell.
In the county of Richmond, under the direction of Isham A. Dumas, Thos. Little, Gen. Alfred Dockery, P. M. Powell, Walter L. Steele, R. S. McDonald, P. Steadback, and James D. Pemberton.
In the county of Montgomery, under the direction of James L. Gaines, Martin Rush, Samuel H. Christian, S. V. Simons, R. Bowdon, Gaston Deberry.
In the county of Stanly, under the direction of Wm. Wall, F. J. Kron, Wm. S. Pemberton, M. T. Waddill, Eben Hearne, Wm. Watkins.
In the county of Anson, under the direction of Stephen W. Cole, C. C. Watkins, Wm. G. Smith, David Carpenter.
HENRY LILLY.
E. J. HALE.
JAMES G. COOK.
AUG. W. STEEL.
H. L. MYROVER.
BEVERLY ROSE.
THOS. WADDILL.
Feb'y 1, 1851. 57tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Great Mail Line
FROM PETERSBURG TO BALTIMORE,
Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, & Washington.

HOUR of departure from Petersburg, daily, at 5 o'clock A. M.
Fare through to Baltimore, $7 50. Second class passengers, $5 50.
Fare through to Washington, $6 50. Second class passengers, $4 50.
N. B. For the information of the public, it is deemed proper to state that there are now three daily lines from Washington to Philadelphia; the first leaving Washington at 6 A. M., reaches Philadelphia by 3 o'clock P. M.; the second leaving Washington at 9 A. M., reaches Philadelphia at 6 P. M.; and the last, (being the great mail line above described,) which leaves Washington at 5 P. M. and Baltimore at 9 P. M., arrives at Philadelphia in the course of the night, and in time for the early morning line, which reaches New York on the following morning. The traveller, therefore, under these arrangements, has the advantage of being in Philadelphia in 20 hours from the time of his leaving Petersburg; or, if he desires, may remain in Washington during the afternoon and night of his arrival, and be in Philadelphia next day to dinner, or may transact business in Washington until 9 A. M. next day, and yet arrive in Philadelphia at an early hour in the evening.
THOS. DODAMEAD,
Sup't R. & P. R. R.
Office Rich'd & Petersburg R. R. Co., January 24, 1851. 57-9w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Notice is hereby Given, to all whom it may concern, that hereafter, in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the appeal docket will be taken up as soon as the Court is organized on Monday, and disposed of on that day. On Tuesday, the State docket will be taken up and disposed of; after which, the trial docket, for civil causes, will be regularly taken up.
It is also made a rule of the Court, that all applicants for license to retail spiritous liquors by the small measure in Cumberland County, shall notify the Clerk of their intention to apply, at least ten days before the sitting of the Court to which application shall be made; otherwise, license will not be granted.
J. McLAURIN, Clerk.
Jan'y 17, 1851. 55-6t

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally can be accommodated on reasonable terms with Horses, Buggies, and other vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.
J. W. POWERS, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-tf

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.
Jan'y 25, 1851. 56-4w

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and 10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY.

THE Proprietor of this Institution has the pleasure to announce to its patrons, that the exercises will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851, under the care and supervision of Professor Richard Stirling and Lady.
RICHARD STIRLING, Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Rev. JOHN A. GRETTER, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and French.
Mrs. STIRLING, Matron.
The services of a Lady accomplished in Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors are already secured. The other Departments will be fully supplied by the opening of the session.
Terms as heretofore. The session, of only four months instead of five, will terminate on the 31st May. A corresponding deduction will be made. Pupils will be received at any time before the session begins without additional charge.
J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.
☞ Prof. Stirling begs leave to refer to—
Rev. Samuel L. Graham, D. D., Union Theological Seminary.
" Samuel B. Wilson, D. D.,
" F. L. Sampson, D. D.,
" B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward, Va.
" Wm. S. Plummer, Baltimore.
" James Carnahan, D. D., President of New Jersey College.
" James W. Alexander, D. D., Princeton, N. J.
Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, D. C.
Jan'y 1851. 54-9w

Everittsville Female Academy.

THE Winter Session of this School will open on the second Monday in January next. It will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. Smyth and Lady, late of Virginia. Mr. Smyth is an accomplished Scholar and an experienced Teacher, having been at the head of several of the first Seminaries in the State of Virginia.
All the English branches usually taught in Female Seminaries will be taught here; together with Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c. Books, Stationary, Crewels, Canvass, &c., are kept on hand and sold to pupils at a small advance upon N. York cost.
J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.
Everittsville, Wayne co., Nov. 27, 1850. 48tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.
In Equity—Fall Term, 1850.
James Bryan *vs.* John Bryan and others.
IT appearing to the Court, that George Thaggard and wife Mary, and Henry Wooten and wife Jane, and George Bryan, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, calling upon those absent defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1851, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, in the county of Bladen, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or judgment will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1850.
54 J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

North Carolina, Court of Equity, Sampson County. Fall Term, 1850.
William Williford and wife Lucy, *vs.* Lancelet Jones and wife Ann, and others.
Petition to sell Land for Partition.
ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the defendants, Lewis Mabanes and wife Ady, who reside beyond the limits of this State, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.
Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of Sept. A. D. 1850, and 75th year of American Independence.
54] P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

PLANTS & TREES FOR SALE.

NOW is the time to plant Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Raspberries, &c. The ground should be rich enough for good Corn, ploughed or spaded very deep. Dig a large hole and fill with 2 bushels decayed vegetable matter and half a bush. of ashes or a peck of slacked lime, well mixed. Where only a few trees are planted, a cart load to each tree will not be too much; for pears add ½ bushel cinders from the shop. My stock of Plants and Trees is complete for the Spring trade. Many green-house Plants are now coming into bloom; Hyacinths, extra fine, in pots; handsome Evergreens, hard Shrubs, flowering Vines, &c.
Also, Flower Pots and Tubs of all sizes.
C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan Street.
Jan. 25, 1851. 56-tf
☞ I am prepared to graft and bud Orange and Lemon Trees; also to furnish compost for all kinds of Plants. Plants and Trees will not give satisfaction without their wants in the way of annual nourishment are properly attended to.
C. L.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER'S Magazine; International ditto; Mahan's Civil Engineering; Painters and Gilders Companion; Kaufman's Civil Law; Swords' Pocket Almanac; The Daltons; Mother's Recompense; Whipple's Bridge Building, &c., with a variety of School Books, just received, by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 3, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 BARRELS Yellow Irish Potatoes,
20 Hhds. New Crop Molasses,
12 doz steel Hoes,
4 doz. Collins' Turpentine Axes.
H. BRANSON & SON.
Feb'y 3, 1851. 57-3t

MOLASSES, Thomastown Lime, Plasterer's Hair, Hydraulic Cement, Irish Potatoes for planting, in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 3, 1851. 57-3t

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

JUST RECEIVED, a lot of fine double and single barrel GUNS.
10 and 6-barrel Revolving Pistols.
Allen's Patent self-cocking Pistols.
For sale at a reduced price by
W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 4, 1851. 57-3w

ON CONSIGNMENT,

NEWARK CIDER, Buckwheat Flour, Prime Butter, Family Soap, Candles, Raisins, 50 Boxes Cheese—cheap for cash.
Also, on my own account, 50 Hhds. prime new crop Molasses, and 500 sacks Salt.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 3, 1851. 57-tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.
SAMUEL GRISWOLD.
Clinton, Geo., February 1851. 57-tiSpd

The British Periodicals
AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold St., New York.

CONTINUE to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the
"Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture,"
By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "*Book of the Farm,*" &c., &c.; assisted by John P. Norton, M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.
This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the *pictorial* feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.
The work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 cents each, or $5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.
The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:
The London Quarterly Review (Conservative,)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig,)
The North British Review (Free-Church,)
The Westminster Review (Liberal,) and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)
Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of *Christopher North*, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer,) "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, *after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co.*, so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the *earliest* reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two do.	5 00
For any three do.	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00
For Farmer's Guide (complete in 22 Nos.	5 00

(*Payments to be made in all cases in advance.*)

CLUBBING.

A discount of *twenty-five per cent.* from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: 4 copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent *to one address* for $9; 4 copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.
*** Orders from *Clubs* must be sent *direct to the publishers*, as no discount from these prices can be allowed to *Agents*.
Money, current in the States where issued, will be received *at par*.
☞ Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton Street, New York,
Entrance 54 Gold st.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.
SHERMAN JOHNSON.
Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.
N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

Cannon's Line of
Baltimore Packets.

THE subscriber intends running a Regular Weekly Line of Packets between Wilmington and Baltimore, consisting of six A 1 fast sailing Schooners,
Corinthian, *Susan Cannon,*
Virginia Griffith, *Palestine,*
Gazelle, *Geo. W. Robinson.*
Persons purchasing goods in Baltimore and wishing them forwarded without delay, will please direct them shipped by this Line.
JOHN W. CANNON, Agent,
Baltimore, Md.
J. & D. McRAE, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 25, 1851. 57-3m

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.
Instruction also given on the Guitar.
Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.
L. H. WHITAKER.
Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.
APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN A. GILCHRIST.
Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

NOTICE.

THE public sale of the Phœnix Factory is postponed until further notice. In the mean time, the Ag't is authorised to sell at private sale.
C. B. MALLETT, Agent Phœnix Co.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.
Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.
I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.
R. F. MURPHY.
Jan'y 24, 1851. 56tf

Effects of Masking—Two Children terrified to death.—About three weeks since, two children, belonging to a man named Brown, formerly a waiter at the Globe Hotel, Exmouth, the one four and the other a few years older, were sent by the mother, who keeps a mangle, after a basket of clothes, and were met on the way by some boys, one of whom had on a most hideous looking mask. The boy, seeing the children frightened, ran after them, repeating some gibberish, which frightened them more, and having followed until they turned the corner of the street, transferred the mask to another boy, who managed again to come in contact with the poor children, who returned home instantly, when their parents, seeing them so pale and trembling very much, inquired what the matter was, which they explained as well as they could. The shock, however, was so great that they never recovered it; their health declined daily. The one died three weeks after; and the other died on Wednesday last. Each of them in his illness often exclaiming: "He is coming." "I see him." "There he is," with other like expressions.
Exeter (Eng.) Gazette.

Drinking himself to Death on a Bet.—A man named John Kelly, with some others, entered the porter house corner of Pike and Water streets, and made a wager as to who could drink the most liquor in a specified time. Kelly seated himself and drank three pints of spirits in five minutes, thus winning with all ease. In a few minutes afterwards he left the place and went to house 189 Cherry street, where he expired in a few minutes afterwards without saying a word. The deceased was a man of very intemperate habits, and has left a wife and family.—*N. Y. Post.*

Death at a Grave.—A letter in the Connecticut Courant from Bristol in that State, describes a scene such as has rarely been witnessed. Capt. Jesse Gaylord of that town was attending the funeral of Mrs. Johnson and assisting in the ceremony. Another man and himself had just lowered the coffin into the grave, and had not let go the cords, when he instantly shook them from his hands, fell back, and did not speak afterwards. He was immediately carried to a house and taken care of, but he was quite dead. Apoplexy was supposed to be the cause of his death.

A Legal Curiosity.—The other day in the Superior Court of New York, a cause came on for argument, when the defendant's answer was produced to the court in the shape of a document of some *six thousand folios*. Judge Duer inspected the prodigy of pleading, and then gravely suggested that it had by all means better be sent to the World's Fair as a specimen of American industry! The judicial *bon mot* was considered a very fair reply to the mammoth answer.

Dow, Jr., on California.—My Hearers, I know very well what will procure you bliss by the hogshead; it is that wretched stuff called money. That it is that keeps your soul in a flutter and sets you jumping like a lot of chained monkeys at the sight of a string of fish. You think if you only possessed a certain heap of lucre you would be off in lavender—make mouths at care—say "how d'ye do" to sorrow—laugh at time and feel happy as an oyster in June. O yes! if you only had enough of the trash, I admit that you might feel satisfied, and of course contented; but in such cases more requires more, (according to Daboll and rum,) the last more requires most, most wants more yet, and so on to the end of everlasting. There is no such thing as the end of worldly riches for worldly riches. As well might the sow be supposed to get enough of wallowing in the mire as a mortal to be satisfied with rolling in the carrion of wealth. So false are your ideas of the means to obtain happiness that you would, if you could, coax angels from the skies to rob them of the jewels in their diadems. I hav'nt the least doubt of it.
My dear friends—I will tell you how to enjoy as much bliss as heaven can afford to humanity. Be contented with what you have, till you have an opportunity to get something better. Be thankful for every crumb that falls from the table of Providence, and live in constant expectation of having the luck to pitch upon a whole loaf. Have patience to put up with present troubles, and console yourself with the idea that your situations are paradises compared with others. When you have enough to eat to satisfy hunger—enough to drink to quench thirst—enough—of what is vulgarly called "tin" to procure you a few luxuries—when you owe no one, and no one owes you, not even a judge—then if you are not happy, all the gold in the universe can't make you so. A man much wiser than I, once said, "Give me neither poverty nor riches," and I look upon him as one of the greatest philosophers the world ever produced. All he wanted was a contented mind, sufficient bread, and a clean shirt. Take pattern after him, O, ye discontented mortals, who vainly imagine that bliss is alone to be found in the placers of wealth and opulence.

Swallowing a Sword.—The Editor of the Register in speaking of the great Rhigas, who has recently been exhibiting in Raleigh, says, that he "actually forces an enormous blade 24 inches in length and at least an inch and a half in width, *down* his *throat*, and with an ease and confidence that relieves you from any disagreeable apprehensions as to the result of the experiment." A Brother Editor remarks: Now we call that just nothing at all. We once knew a man who swallowed a fine plantation and several likely negroes, besides Household and Kitchen furniture "too tedious to mention."

The greatest objection to smart children is that when they commence having whiskers, they leave off having brains.—Boys that are philosophers at six years of age, are generally blockheads at twenty-one. By forcing children along, you get so much into their heads that they become cracked in order to hold it.

Progress.—The papers are bragging of an invention by which leather can be tanned in ten minutes. We have seen the human hide, however, tanned in five. Our schoolmaster used to do it occasionally in two.

Never nod to an acquaintance at an auction. We did so once, and when the sale closed, we found four broken chairs, six cracked flower pots, and a knock-kneed bedstead knocked down to us. What we intended as nods to a friend, had been taken by the auctioneer as bids for the kitchen furniture.

At Berlin the fitters and makers of ladies' dresses are men, who serve a regular apprenticeship to the trade. They bitterly oppose women who try to live by the same business, because they say they are intruders.

A lazy fellow once declared in public company, that he could not find bread for his family. "Nor I," replied an industrious mechanic, "I am obliged to work for it."

Execution of a Murderer.—Dunbar, who cruelly murdered his two step-brothers in the expectation of becoming the heir to their property, was hanged at Albany a few days ago. He confessed his guilt, and the justice of the sentence.

A man being asked if he would like to live forever, replied, that considering the straitness of the times, and the weakness of the government, he would not care about living more than half of it.

London has 300,000 houses, which cover an area of 14 miles long, and 7 miles wide. Between the 1st of Jan. 1839, and Jan. 1850, 64,058 new houses were built, forming 1652 streets.

The exports of ice from the port of Boston, for the month ending January 31, 1851, were 4,269½ tons; same time 1850, 9,419; same time 1849, 2,145; same time 1848, 2,980 tons.

In Ohio they have a literary gazette called the *Buck-eye Blossom;* in Kentucky, the *Rose of the Valley;* in New Jersey, the *Belvidere Apollo;* in Maryland, the *Kent Bugle;* in Ohio, the *Toledo Blade;* and in Mississippi, the *Bowie Knife.*

To ascertain the weight of a horse, place your toe under the animal's foot when he is standing still.

If one asks a question and another answers it, which is the oddest fellow?
The queerest (querist)!

A HEROINE OF THE REVOLUTION.

Many will remember that, towards the close of the last war, Colonel Tarleton passed through North Carolina. Owing to some cause not known, he spent two nights in Halifax county—one within the hospitable grove of Willie Jones, near the town of Halifax, and the other higher up in the county, near "Quankey Chapel." Either because he was scarce of provisions and horses, or from a malicious desire to destroy the property of American citizens who were opposed to the British, he caught all the horses, cattle, hogs, and even fowls, that he could lay hands on, and destroyed or appropriated them to his own use. The male, and most of the female inhabitants of the county, fled from the approach of the British troops, and hid themselves in the swamps and forests adjacent; and when they passed through the upper part of the county, while every one else left the premises on which she lived, Mrs. Powell (then Miss Bishop) "stood her ground," and faced the foe fearlessly. But it would not do; they took the horses and cattle, and, among the former, a favorite pony of her own, and drove them off to the camp, which was about a mile distant. Young as she was, she determined to have her pony again, and as she must necessarily go to the British camp, to go alone, if no one would accompany her. And alone she went, on foot, at night, and without any weapon of defence, and in due time arrived at the camp.
By what means she managed to get an audience with Tarleton is not known; but she appeared before him unannounced, and, raising herself erect, said—
"I have come to you, sir, to demand restoration of my property, which your knavish followers stole from my father's yard."
"Let me understand you, miss," replied Tarleton, taken completely by surprise.
"Well, sir," said she, "your roguish men in red coats came to my father's house about sundown and stole my pony, and I have walked here alone and unprotected to claim and demand him; and, sir, I must and will have him. I fear not your men. They are base and unprincipled enough to dare to offer insult to an unprotected female; but their cowardly hearts will prevent them doing her any bodily injury." And just then, by the light of a camp fire, espying her own dear little pet pony at a little distance, she continued, "There, sir, is my horse. I shall mount him and ride peaceably home; and if you have any of the gentlemanly feeling within you, of which your men are totally destitute, or if you have any regard for their safety, you will see, sir, that I am not interrupted.—But, before I go, I wish to say to you that he who can, and will not, prevent this base and cowardly stealing from hen-roosts, stables, and barn-yards, is no better in my estimation than the mean, good-for-nothing, guilty wretches who do the dirty work with their own hands! Good night, sir."
And, without waiting further, she took her pony uninterruptedly, and galloped safely home; for Tarleton was so much astonished that he ordered that she should be permitted to do as she chose.
Mrs. Powell died in her native county, in 1840, after she had attained a green old age. One of her grandsons, Wm. S. Parker, volunteered in the Mexican war, and died at Ceralvo, in Mexico. Another, Richard B. Parker, is residing in Halifax county, N. C., a most estimable and worthy citizen. And a grand-daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Sledge, (wife of W. T. Sledge, and sister of the two first-named gentlemen,) also lives in Halifax county, besides other relatives, who all, no doubt, do justice to her memory; but others should do likewise, for she was one of the noble spirits of "the times that tried men's souls."

ODDITIES.

We saw a man out in the rain yesterday without his umbrella. He said the only one he had was new, and he wasn't a going to soil it by getting it wet! A prudent man!
Peter says its all folly to tell a man that he must not *enlarge* his debts, when the poor fellow is doing all he can to *contract* them.
A wise man, as well as witty, was Theodore Hook, when he told the alderman who had already surfeited him, and yet pressed him to partake of still another course, "I thank you; but if its the same to you, I'll take the rest in money."
Punch proposes the erection of a statue to the model woman—that is, a woman about to travel with but one bandbox.
It is said that Barnum is in full chase of a chap who helped his own wife at the dinner table, in preference to another lady.

Precept and Practice.—An humorous comment on systems of 'artificial memory' was made by a waiter at an hotel where Feinagle dined after having given one of his lectures. A few minutes after the professor left the table, the waiter entered with uplifted hands and eyes, exclaiming, 'Well, I protest, the memory-man has forgotten his umbrella!'

Panic at Sea.—A green lad from Alabama, who was a passenger on board one the steamboats navigating the Gulf of Mexico, suddenly bolted into the cabin one morning before the passengers had fairly rubbed their eyes open, exclaiming, "We are lost!" "*Lost?*" replied his nearest neighbor. "*Lost?*" exclaimed another. "*Lost?*" screamed out the whole crowd. "Yes, *lost!*" said the lad, astonished at the alarm he had created. "I know we *ar* lost," 'cause the capt'n's on the top o' the the house, and another man's up on the mast, a lookin' to see *whar* we *ar*."
Boston Journal.

An Irishman's Will.—

BISHOP CAPERS ON THE UNION.

The following interesting and excellent letter from the venerable Bishop Capers, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is copied from the Charleston Mercury:—

FROM THE MERCURY.

TO MY FELLOW CITIZENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

I take the liberty of addressing you, through the newspapers, on a subject of a different character from what has hitherto employed me; and I do so the more readily as my life guaranties my sincerity, and, on your part, personal good will. It is the first time that I have ever felt it my duty to express publicly an opinion on any matter of State policy. Once, indeed, during the extreme excitement which prevailed in Charleston, on the subject of nullifying a law of Congress, I met with the Clergy of the City apart, at the instance of some venerable citizens, to consider whether there was anything which we might possibly do, in our sacred character, to promote peace. But it resulted in nothing. We found nothing in our power, but our prayers for the people. Ministers of religion have little to do, at any time, with matters of the State, more than to pray for God's guidance and blessing on the people. Nevertheless, Ministers are men—are citizens; and it may be expedient, once in a lifetime of three-score years and more, for a Minister to appear in his character as a citizen, and not as a Minister. Suffer me, then, for this one time, to assert my citizenship, and commune with you, freely, on the state of public affairs. I am a citizen: a son of a citizen; born on the soil of South Carolina not long after it had been won, in part by the sword of my father.

After an absence of about five months, on my sacred duties, in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia, I cannot express how painfully it has shocked me to be told, on my return home, that the great State measures now on foot, look solely to secession from the United States, by this State alone; that the Convention shortly to be held is in order to this; and that the only question to be open there is one of time; whether to secede at once, or await the issue of the Southern Congress, and then secede.

To secede at once, or at a future time, must be to secede from the other Southern States no less than from the Northern. It must be a putting of the other Southern States in fault—a sort of branding them as deficient in knowledge, or courage, or patriotism, or all these together. They are involved in all respects, as we are, touching the injustice of the late acts of Congress. We may not hold ourselves wiser nor better than they are, but as equals only; and they are many, while we are comparatively few. And what, in such circumstances, will be the probable judgment of mankind, respecting our action, should we secede?

If I may place any reliance on what has come under my observation, during my long journey through five of the principal Southern States, it is not probable that a Southern Congress, representing the Southern people, can be had at all; nor, if it could be had, that it would do much, if anything, more than the Georgia Convention did. As to secession, I have no doubt that three-fourths of the people would oppose it at the present time. The reason of this opposition, I have understood to be, that they do not consider the acts of Congress to be a violation of the Constitution, and, in their opinion, nothing less should justify secession. I understand it to be the opinion of our people of South Carolina, that Congress has violated the Constitution. At most, then, it is a mooted point, and not a settled fact; we entertaining one view of it, while a majority of the wise and virtuous of other States, greatly outnumbering us, hold the opposite. Do we owe them nothing? Is it not even due to our own self-respect to review the matter? Surely, we should know that we are right, beyond dispute, before we should proceed to a final act of the most fearful import.

And ought we not to consider consequences? Patriotism demands not of us to run madly on to our country's ruin; and secession, by our State alone, must prove ruinous. What though no hostile army might invade our soil, the United States must and will oppose us. Charleston will be shut out from the rest of the world, her commerce perish, her merchants leave her in despair; while from her very suburbs our Rice and Cotton shall be carried to Savannah and Augusta for a market. Even now the rivalry of Savannah is not to be contemned, but let our State secede from the Union, and Charleston must become a desolation.

Nor will the blight fall on Charleston only, but on all the State; while our taxes increased sevenfold, and the heat of the present agitation cooling off, our very leaders, if they should prove too proud to be found knocking at the door of the Union for admission, shall join the many thousands of our poverty-stricken people in their flight from their ruined homes to more favored parts. Can patriotism demand the sacrifice? Patriotism demand the sacrifice of the State! No, never.

Let us then, fellow-citizens, review our ground. If a Convention we must have, let it not be a Convention of boys and half-made men, but of the wise and sober-minded. There is no battle to be fought for glory, by secession, but a fearful struggle with poverty and high taxes, hard times, without hope of improvement, and great and sore humiliation. And may God grant us deliverance.

WILLIAM CAPERS.

Charleston, Feb. 6, 1851.

Governor Bell, of Texas, (says the N. Y. Express,) is "catching it" for putting the words of Shakspeare's Richard the Third into the mouth of King Solomon. In his (Gov. Bell's) annual proclamation for Thanksgiving, he tendered his "congratulations for the general peace" of the Union, and asked if he might not truly say, "in the beautiful and expressive language of the Bible: *the winter of our discontent is gone;* the rain is over and past; the time of the springing of the flowers is come; and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land!" His Excellency had in his head some lurking idea of the following passage in Solomon's Song, (chap. 2, vs. 11 and 12:)

"The winter is past; the rain is over and past.
"The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

CENSUS OF SLAVERY.

	1850.	1840.
East Tennessee,	19,143	15,855
Middle Tennessee,	129,152	108,735
South Carolina, 11 districts,	162,930	135,706
Kentucky,	211,237	182,258
Delaware,	2,238	2,605
Virginia,	475,972	448,988
Maryland,	90,144	89,719
Texas, 28 counties,	12,372	
Missouri,	87,617	48,941
Alabama, 8 counties,	33,121	21,868
Mississippi, 22 counties,	86,504	64,546
North Carolina,	288,000	245,817
Arkansas,	46,000	19,935
Aggregate,	1,644,420	1,384,972

The whole number of slaves in the United States at the date of the last census was 2,487,356. The above increase of 259,448 is at the rate of 18¾ per cent. in ten years, which, applied to the total, would make the present number of slaves in the Union about 2,933 000.

CENSUS OF THE WESTERN STATES.

	1850.	1840.
Ohio,	1,983,000	1,519,000
Michigan,	397,000	177,000
Kentucky,	993,000	779,000
Indiana,	988,000	658,000
Illinois,	800,000	476,000
Wisconsin,	305,000	30,000
Iowa,	192,000	43.000
Missouri,	681,000	383,000
Arkansas,	198,000	97,000
Tennessee,	1,069,000	829,000
Aggregate,	7,606,000	4,991,000
	4,991,000	
Increase,	2,615,000	

From the Washington Union.

We were last evening obligingly furnished at the Census Office with the following statistics relating to the State of Indiana, as they are represented by the seventh census:

Number of houses	186,182
Number of families	187,618
Population	990,258
Value of farms	$128,325,552
Value of farming implements	6,648,799
Capital invested in manufactures	7,235,220
Value of manufactured articles	19,199,681
Number of colleges	83
Students	5,290
Number of common schools	5,899
Value of real estate owned	$170,000,000
Number of newspapers	98
Circulation	67,924
Churches	1,899
Value of church property	$1,499,711
Value of home manufactures	1,682,918

Statistics of Rowan.—We have been favored by the Assistant Marshal, Col. E. D. Austin, of Rowan, with the following interesting statistics of this County:

"There are 3,468 horses; 552 mules and asses; 3,182 milch cows; 7 pair working oxen; 5,193 other horned cattle; 6,651 sheep; 30,222 hogs.—Produce—96,000 bushels of wheat; 144 bushels of rye; 490,875 bush. of corn; 158,847 bushels of oats; 844 cotton bales of 400 lbs. each; 10,661 lbs. wool; 9,540 bushels of peas; 9,136 bushels Irish potatoes; 19,669 bushels sweet do; 91,063 lbs. butter; 6,524 tons hay; $38,240 value of home manufactures—and $77,905 value of animals slaughtered. But I think there are probably in this county at least 3,800 horses worth $209,000; 3,900 milch cows worth $39,000; 6,000 other horned cattle worth $30,000; 6,800 sheep worth $5,100; 33,000 hogs, $50,000; and the value of manufactures will probably exceed $50,000; and the animals slaughtered $90,000.

The value of the live stock as registered is $360,600, and of farming implements and machinery $81,500.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Our Village.—For the gratification of our distant readers, may we be permitted to say, that a considerable "change has come over the spirit of the dream" of quiet Salem and its vicinity, within the last few years. A new impulse has been given to business generally, and improvement, in various ways, is still "the order of the day!"

Our merchants are doing a large business; our mechanics are honest, industrious and, as a natural consequence, thriving; the Bank fully sustains its business character; the cotton and wool Factories are in full tide of successful operation; the Hotels are at all times prepared to entertain with the "best the market affords."—And last, though not least, the "Salem Female Academy" is in a very flourishing condition, and bound to stand, in all time to come, upon an unshaken foundation.

In short, the march of Salem is decidedly onward. May blessings attend the efforts of our enterprising citizens!

Salem Press.

Umbrellas.—Among the manufactures which have been recently domesticated amongst us we are pleased to notice that of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes. Messrs. Robert Leckie & Co., No 179 King street, are prepared to furnish these articles of as fair quality, and on as favorable terms, wholesale or retail, as they can be procured from any other quarter. They give employment to a considerable number of workmen, who turn out about fifteen hundred umbrellas and parasols weekly, and they are prepared to expand their business to any extent necessary to supply the demand for their articles.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Decision in regard to Land Warrants for Substitutes.—The Republic understands it has been decided by the Pension Office that, where a soldier engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, and then hired a substitute who served the residue of the term, both are entitled to bounty land under the provisions of the act of September 28, 1850, according to the actual amount of service rendered.

The influence of Railroads upon the general prosperity of the immediate neighborhoods through which they pass has been strikingly exemplified in Franklin county, Tenn., through which the Nashville and Chattanooga road is in progress. In this county, lands have advanced in price from $8 to $25 per acre.

A Large Builder.—A New York paper says that Wm. B. Astor, Esq. has contracted for the erection of one hundred and fifty first class tenement houses, principally on Fortieth street and vicinity, and between the Eighth and Ninth avenues. This is the largest building contract we ever heard of in the United States. Supposing each house to cost $5000, and a 'first class tenement' cannot be erected for less, and probably not for that price, the contract amounts to three quarters of a million.

A Lawyer, when pleading the cause of an infant, took the child in his arms, and presented it to the Jury suffused with tears; this had a great effect, but when the opposite council asked what made him cry, "He pinched me," said the little innocent.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE RICHEST MAN IN VIRGINIA.

Gentlemen: I have thought, for some time, I would write to your paper something in relation to the *richest man in Virginia*, and the largest slaveholder in the Union, and, perhaps, in the world, unless the serfs of Russia be considered slaves; and the wish in your paper, a few days ago, to know whom it was so wealthy in Virginia, induces me to write this now. Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania, is the gentleman. When I was in his section a year or two ago, he was the owner of between sixteen and seventeen hundred slaves, in his own right, having but a little while before taken a *census.* He also has a prospective right to about one thousand slaves more, which are now owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ruth Hairston, he having married her only child.—He now has the management *of them,* which makes the number of his slaves reach *near three thousand.* They increase at the rate of near one hundred every year, and he has to purchase a large plantation every year to settle them on.—A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia.—He has large estates in North Carolina. His landed property in Stokes alone, is assessed at six hundred thousand dollars. His wealth is differently estimated at from three to five millions, and I should think it was nearer the latter. You think he has a hard lot; but I assure you Mr. Hairston manages all his matters as easy as most persons would an estate of $10,000. He has overseers who are compelled to give him a written statement of what is made and spent on each plantation, and his negroes are all clothed and fed from his own domestic manufacture and raising, leaving his Tobacco crop, which is immensely large, as so much *clear gain* every year, besides his increase in negroes, which is a fortune of itself.

And now for his residence. I have travelled over fifteen States of this Union, and have never seen any thing comparable to his yard and garden, except some of them in the Mississippi delta—and none of them equal it. Mrs. Hairston has been beautifying it for years—and a good old Minister, in preaching near the place, and describing Paradise, said, "It was as beautiful as Mr. Hairston's;" or as a friend who had visited Washington city for the first time, remarked that "the public grounds were *nearly* as handsome as Samuel Hairston's." Mr. Hairston is a plain, unassuming gentleman, and has never made any noise in the world, though he could vie with the Bruces, the McDonoghs and the Astors; and it is strange, that while their wealth is co-extensive with the Union, he is not known 100 miles from home. I believe he is now the wealthiest man in the Union, as Wm. B. Astor is only worth about $4,000,000, and the estates of city people are vastly overrated, while Mr. Hairston can show the *property* that will bring the cash at any moment.

Mr. Hairston was raised in a few miles of where he now lives in Henry county. He has several brothers who are *pretty* well to do in the world. One of them, Marshall Hairston of Henry, owns more than 700 negroes. Robert Hairston, who now lives in Mississippi, near 1,000; and Hardin Hairston, who has also moved to Mississippi, about 600 slaves. George Hairston of Henry, has given *most all* of his property to his children, reserving *only* about 150 for his own use.

This, I believe, is a correct statement of the circumstances of the Hairston family; and for further particulars, and the truth of the statement, I refer you to the present delegate from Henry.

COSMOPOLITE.

French's Experimental Trial.—The Experimental trial of French's improved locomotive took place Saturday in the presence of a large number of persons who had assembled to witness it. The section of Railroad prepared for the experiment is about seven hundred yards in length, and ascends a grade of more than two hundred feet to the mile. The Locomotive weighs about three and a half tons, and there was attached a passenger car in which were seated about one hundred and fifty persons. The locomotive and car passed with ease up the grade, and was stopped with ease when coming down. It was run over the track repeatedly, and proved to be perfectly safe and manageable at the highest velocity attained, which was equal to twelve miles per hour. The problem of overcoming a grade of two hundred feet to the mile with a locomotive and passenger train, seems to have been solved to the satisfaction of all whom we have seen that witnessed the experiment.

Richmond Whig.

What's in a Name!—We notice, among the proceedings of the Legislature of Missouri, that a Mr. Campbell has presented a petition from Dr. Catron, praying for changing the name of his son *Thomas Benton* Catron to Thomas Jefferson Catron. The petition stated at length the reason for the change—that Benton had deserted his principles, and was no longer worthy of respect, and that the petitioner felt disgraced in having one of his children to bear his name. This petition created quite a *breeze* in the House. The Benton men were very indignant, and Dr. King moved to lay it upon the table and called for the ayes and nays. Motion to lay on the table failed, and the petition was referred to a Select Committee.—*R. Register.*

A Novel Way of Converting China.—The Hong Kong Register publishes, under the title of "Suggestions to Missionaries," a very strange project, which consists in arranging for the distribution of small publications of the Bible Society, and other religious tracts, over the whole surface of China, by means of balloons. Upon a calculation made of the weight of the tracts, each balloon could carry two thousand, which might be allowed to fall, one by one, and at short intervals. Thus, the word of God would fall literally like a refreshing shower over the incredulous "Flowery Land."

"Humble as I am," said a bullying spouter to a mass meeting of the unterrified, "I still remember that I am a fraction of this magnificent republic." "You are indeed," said a bystander, "and a vulgar one at that."

"Sealed proposals," as the chap said when he kissed his sweetheart.

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.—The National Intelligencer publishes the following as being nearly the last sentences committed to paper by JAMES MADISON:—

"ADVICE TO MY COUNTRY.

"As this advice, if it ever see the light, will not do so till I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be respected, and the happiness of man alone consulted. It will be entitled, therefore, to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions, and from the experience of one who has served his Country in various stations through a period of forty years; who espoused in his youth, and adhered through his life, to the cause of its liberty; and who has borne a part in most of the great transactions which will constitute epochs of its destiny.

"The advice nearest to my heart and deepest in my convictions is, that the UNION OF THE STATES be cherished and perpetuated. Let the open enemy to it be regarded as a Pandora with her box opened; and the disguised one, as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise."

Trade with North Carolina.—At a late meeting of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, the report of a special committee, to whom had been referred a communication from A. Joyner, Esq., President of a convention representing the North-Eastern counties of North Carolina, for the purpose of considering and adopting measures to secure the opening of a safer and more expeditious communication between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic Ocean was presented.

The committee regard the matter as one of much importance, affecting the commerce of the whole country, and especially the coasting trade from the Eastern States to the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. The North-eastern part of North Carolina is bounded by a coast of a dangerous character, and it is proposed to remedy existing difficulties by opening an inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound, where it is said a good ship channel formerly existed, and to construct a dam or embankment 2½ miles in length, across Croatan and Roanoke Sounds. It is given as the opinion of scientific men who have investigated the subject, that this measure is practicable, one that will involve a comparatively small expense, and one that will result in all that is desired.

The report was accepted, and a copy ordered to be forwarded to the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Enquirer has the following little article:

Gen. Cass and Internal Improvements.—When Judge Wood called upon Gen. Cass at Cleveland, to express his views upon the Harbour and River Improvements and upon the subject of slavery, he is said to have replied that the 'noise and confusion' would prevent him from being heard. The Washington Union, however, is authorized by Gen. Cass to say there is 'not one word of truth in the story,' and that it is manufactured out of the whole cloth. Gen. Cass, it seems, did say that he should make no more confessions of faith, but he did not give *that* reason for it.

Now, this denial comes with a bad grace from Gen. Cass, at this late day.—If he really did not make the famous "noise and confusion" speech at Cleveland, why was not a correction published at the time? It is allowing the old gentleman to be rather too fond of a joke at his own expense, to suppose that he permitted the story to ring through the Union, just for the humour of it. He admits, it seems, that when Judge Wood interrogated him so directly, he declined to answer, and only denies that the "noise and confusion" was the reason he gave for his refusal. It is most probable that the General's memory of the circumstances is a little treacherous.—*Richm. Times.*

The Greatest Rural Luxury.—[To air one's eyes and mind, daily, by a change of objects and exercise, is of more consequence to health and cheerfulness than people commonly suppose. It is the facility of doing this with little trouble or expense, that makes a country-life so superior to a town-life, as to the condition of body and mind. The daily drive, in the country, however, depends somewhat on the state of the roads, and the *plank road,* securing always an easy and pleasant drive, is therefore a most essential luxury. We copy from *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine,* some remarks on this new improvement:—]

"In the list of the great improvements which have given to this age the character which it will bear in history above all others—the age of happiness to the people—the plank road will bear a prominent place, and it deserves it. It changes the condition of the farmer wherever it is found. It gives a thoroughfare, second only to the railway; and, in this respect, superior to it, that it may be used by all without being subjected to the rules and regulations of others, as to the time, speed, or equipage in which they may choose to travel. It annihilates one of the sorest evils known to our rural life—an evil which has hitherto made a farm—in many parts of our country, an involuntary hermitage, secluded, and attainable only by a weary pilgrimage over—no, not over—but through roads which seemed to have concentrated all the evils that could embarrass the traveller. A bad road is no longer known where there is a plank road. The farmer is brought in the vicinity of the village and city, enjoying its benefits, and exempt from its inconveniences. The plank road finds its way to the forests, first, building itself from them, and then placing the wood treasure into active use. It allures the settler to redeem lands hitherto set down as desperate real estate; unreal as to income, and real only as to taxation. It goes up into wild lands and civilizes them. It threads the environs of a city with pleasant drives. It magnifies the means used by the farmer in taking his products to market. It is the road of the people—open to all, and, like the nation in whose energies it has grown into such favour, it is every year increasing its benefits.

* * * * * *

Railways, with all their value, and they are of priceless worth to man, are yet the thoroughfare for the citizen away from his home—for the journey, the travel, the tour; but the plank road is for the home use—for the transit which is begun and ended in a day, or its fraction—which gives to him who uses it a double value or occupation for the hours of the day—which increases the happiness, and comfort and profit of the farm, that foundation of all the institutions of society."

MISSISSIPPI.

The signs of the times in Mississippi indicate that the last Legislature of that State grossly misrepresented public opinion in censuring Mr. Foote for the patriotic stand which he took in defence of the Union, and scarcely a doubt is entertained that the people will rebuke their mis-representatives in the Legislature, by triumphantly sustaining the Senator whom they libelled. Not long since a grand disunion meeting was advertised to be held in Natchez. The day arrived, the bells were rung, and the horns blown most lustily; but when the hour of meeting came, and the doors of the Town Hall were thrown open, instead of an enthusiastic multitude, elbowing and shouldering each other in their anxiety to make an entrance, but *two* persons were found in attendance ready to defy Uncle Sam.—What their proceedings were, or whether they proceeded in any direction, unless, as Sawny said, "*bock agin,*" we are not apprized.

We were gratified to witness the presence of Ex-Governor Morehead, the President of the North Carolina Rail Road, among our citizens during this week, (being Court week,) and the more so to hear him speak most cheeringly and enthusiastically of the success of that great measure. The Governor says that the estimates are so far completed as to render it certain that the capital authorised by the charter will be sufficient to complete the work: and that the contracts will be let out about the first of April. He is engaged in acquiring rights of way for the road, and in transacting other matters in relation to the corporation. His visit to this place was a great satisfaction to our citizens, and a relief to the anxieties of some who had been beset with evil reports.

Carolina Watchman.

The course of the President has been so honestly patriotic, wise, prudent, and conciliatory, (says the Lynchburg Virginian,) as absolutely to disarm the more liberal of his opponents of the ordinary weapons of cavil and criticism. The fanatics of course revile him, but their censure is more tolerable than their praise. Verily Mr. Fillmore's administration is at this moment one of the wisest, best, and most popular that the country has known since that of Washington; and for the simple reason that he has done his duty, and done it, too, honestly and ably.

The Mobile Advertiser says, "Millard Fillmore is one of the best Presidents that ever filled the Executive chair, and we should be greatly pleased to see him reinstalled by the election of 1852. He has been tried in a severe ordeal and has proved himself to be the genuine metal. If the people want a good President, they cannot better accomplish their wish than by electing Millard Fillmore.

Illinois and the Compromise.—The resolutions offered by Mr. Edwards, of Sangamon, on the subject of slavery, passed the House of Representatives on the 22d ultimo, after a short debate. In favor of the Compromise measures the vote stood ayes 56, noes 14. For rescinding the Wilmot proviso resolutions—ayes 55, noes 15.

Nine of the fifteen Whig papers in the State of Vermont, condemn the late nullification law passed by the Legislature.

The number of Dead Letters returned to the general Post Office in a year, is stated by the *Republic* at 2,400,000.

Jenny Lind gave her first concert in New Orleans on Monday the 10th inst. The choice of seats was sold at auction. The prices for the tickets were $5 for boxes and parquette, $3 for pit, and $2 for gallery. The premium paid for the choice seat was $240. The theatre was crowded from the top to the bottom. A large number of persons sat on the stage. The songstress was enthusiastically welcomed on her first appearance, and the stage was literally covered with bouquets. The proceeds of this concert amounted to over twenty thousand dollars.

Caution to Ladies lighting Fluid Lamps.—The Richmond Dispatch relates the following occurrence: Miss M. J. Wade, a young lady residing on Shockoe Hill, Richmond, narrowly escaped a very serious accident a few days ago, while in the act of lighting a fluid lamp. The wick happened to be out of one of the tubes, and the fire communicated with the body of the fluid through the empty one. Instantly the lamp exploded into a hundred pieces, throwing the burning fluid all over the young lady, burning her hands very badly, and setting her dress on fire. Fortunately her apparrel was woollen manufacture, or the result might have been the loss of her life.

A Parisian inventor thinks he has at last discovered the long sought desideratum, a machine for setting type. He has been at work upon it for fifteen years, and having completed it, has entered it for exhibition at the World's Fair. It comprises both a distributer and setting stick, is afforded at a low price, and will set ten thousand ems an hour. It is said not to interfere with the regular appointments of a printing office, and requires no new characters.

The best and most conclusive reason for an effect that I ever remember to have heard, writes a western correspondent, was given by a 'one idea' Dutchman, in reply to a friend who remarked: "Why Hans, you have the most feminine cast of countenance I have ever seen. "O yaw," was the reply. 'I know de reason for dat, *mine moder was a woman!*'"

Knickerbocker.

The lady who was forty years old at the taking of the *last* census, reports herself as 37 this year.

Opposition Blacksmith Shop.

ALL persons can have their Blacksmith work done at the shortest notice, at the Shop nearly opposite the Foundry, on Winslow street.

Should the work not be executed in a faithful manner, no charge will be made,—provided it is returned within ten days after it is taken from the Shop. ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1851. 59-3w

ALMANACKS.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Farmers' and Planters', and of Turner's Almanacks, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 17.

SUPREME COURT.

The following additional opinions have been delivered:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In Wilder vs. Creecy, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v. Bryan, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment of non-suit. Also, in *Den ex dem,* Ducket v. Skinner, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment. Also, in Brickhouse v. Brickhouse, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Anderson v. Jernigan, from Hertford, reversing the judgment and remanding the cause. Also, in State *ex rel* Jones v. Biggs, from Beaufort; judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* Also, in Adkinson v. Simmons from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Marsh v. Brooks, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Cook v. Arthur, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Den ex dem* Murrell v. Roberts, from Brunswick, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Fagan *qui tam* v. Armistead, from Washington, judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant.

SLAVERY AGITATION.—ITS PRACTICAL RESULTS.—The N. Y. Express, remarking upon the large increase of trade between Baltimore and the South, says,—

That the business relations which have all along harmoniously subsisted between the Northern and Southern States of this Union have been greatly weakened by the incessant agitation of the slavery question, we have had many evidences. We are very well aware that the canting hypocrites who, in this meridian, affect the exclusive custody of all the sympathy for the negro there is in the world, profess to put a very small estimate upon the *moral* value of the business intercourse between the different sections of the Confederacy. If the South talks about acquiescence in the Compromise measures, or insists upon obedience to that part of the Constitution which assures the surrender of her runaway slaves, a sneering allusion to "cotton" and "cotton politics" is all that is vouchsafed in return. But let Southern merchants pursue the policy some of their most influential presses are now strenuously recommending, with a view to cutting off, as far as possible, an injurious acquaintanceship with people who are eternally talking about "negroes," inciting to insurrection, etc., and we apprehend a more elevated estimate of Southern trade, even in a moral point of view, will be readily acknowledged.

Dollars and cents is an argument philosophers who are badly afflicted with Negroism affect not to understand, or comprehend; but when we come to consider what an important influence buying and selling exercise upon the affairs of men,—now, as in all ages of the world—both as regards their political and social relationship, it will be found that they offer at least as promising a field for the growth of patriotic and philanthropic impulses as any that Young Africa has yet been able to present. It is interest, self-interest, that governs the Universe. *That* is a principle, or an instinct, rather, which a beneficent Providence has implanted in the human breast, for wise purposes. It is *interest* which induces men to associate together under a common government, at all, and the patriotism which would defend that government, when assailed, is but a legitimate offspring of the same self-interest. The thirteen original States of the Union entered into a Confederacy because they saw it was for their interest to do so. And the thirty States which now constitute our great and glorious Union will stand by each other so long as it is the mutual interest of white men to do so.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 12—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for D W Rogers, H L Myrover & Co, M W McNair & Co, J & B G Worth, Hall, Sackett & Co, T C Dixon, T Caldwell & Co, E W Willkings, A Hunt, J & J M Worth, H Simpson, D McDonald, W Draughon, C T Haigh & Son, H Ogden, W A Lash, T F Prather, W J McConnell, F J Swann, J D Williams, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, H R Dusenberry, J Stafford, J Jessup, Porter & Ogden, J Utley, E J Hale, H Leete, D B Robinson, H Branson & Son, Wall & McDonald, J W Baker, Mrs H A London, N Cameron, H C McLean, Miss M E Hall. Passengers—Mr and Mrs Palmer, F J Swann, J Moore, Mr Conoley, Mr Hunter, N Carmichael, J Weisiger, Maj C Lutterloh, A W Steel and family, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7.—Schrs. Adell from New York, B. F. L. from Baltimore. 8.—Br. Schr. Diadem from Cardiff. 9.—Brig Brookline from Charleston; Schrs. E. S. Powell and Monterey from N. York. 10.—Brigs Rescue from Boston, Richmond from Martinique; Schr. James A. Bayard from Baltimore. 11.—Brig Ellen Hayden from Havana. 12.—Br. Schr. Caroline from Turk's Island, Schr. E. L. B. Wales from New York. 13.—Schr. Dixon from Charleston.

Feb. 14.—Steamer Henrietta with goods for W Murphy & Co, A A McKethan, S T Hawley & Son, Beaver Creek Manf Co, A H Whitfield, H Branson & Son, J J Bruner, T Caldwell & Sons, R F Murphy, C Banks, J Jessup, W McLaurin, W G Matthews, D J McAllister, W McIntyre, S Boon, N King, Stroud, Ashe & Co, Long & Webb, H A London, Mickle & Ashe, D S A King, J W Powell, W N Whitted, Mrs Mary Russell. Passengers—Miss Mullins, A J Orne, L Mallett, T J Robinson, J Jones, A D Cazaux, and 8 on deck.

Feb. 15.—Steamer Chatham, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, C T Haigh & Son, Bailey & Howell, Headen & Horn, J J Bruner, J H & J Martine, C C Barbee, Boger & Reese, J Utley, J R & J Sloan, T J Patrick, J D Williams, M L & R J Holmes, R T Long, Earnhardt & Moss, L F Carr, W J Parker, R Jones. And 5 Passengers.

Feb. 15.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for E W Willkings, J McInniss, E Fuller, R T Long, Ray & Pearce, N King, J W Thomas, W A Prather, T Crumpler, C Strauber, N K McDuffie, Blum & Smith, R D Golding, Johnson & Smith, Rankin & McLean, Cedar Falls Manf Co, M Aldred, A A McKethan, Cook & Taylor, S M Young, J & T J Andrews, J Cowles, H I. Myrover, T S Lutterloh, A W Steel, J & T Waddell, M F Brown, H & E J Lilly, B Rose & Son, W J Myrover.

Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools.

FEBRUARY 11, 1851.

THE Chairman for the last year reported a Statement of the number of Children in the County, as far as could be ascertained from the Returns to the Board for the year 1850 and the previous years.

Also a Statement of the amounts due to and due by the Districts;—which Statements were confirmed by the Board and directed to be entered on the Minutes.

The number of Children in the County, as stated, is about 4300; and on this statement the calculation of the apportionment is made, which will give 108 apportionments of 40 Children each.

The amounts are as follows,—due to and by Districts, to which must be added the apportionments of this year, (1851):—

Balances of the School Fund, Feb. 11, 1851.

Nos.	Due by the Fund.	Due to the Fund.
2.	$27 00	
5.	4 00	
7.	8 00	
10.		$0 40
12.	30 00	
13.	44 50	
15.	81 00	
16.	31 00	
17.	12 00	
18.	20 00	
19.	7 04	
20.	20 00	
27.	137 00	
28.	90 00	
30.	16 00	
32.	80 00	
33.	58 50	
35.	29 00	
46.	40 00	
49.		32 00
58.	40 00	
60.	137 00	
61.	40 00	
64 & 65.	12 00	
66.	81 00	
68.	18 19	
69.		10 33
72.	22 00	

On motion, Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board pay to the Districts the sums which may be due, and retain the amounts which they may owe.

The payments to be made when satisfactory evidence is produced that the Schools in the Districts have been taught for a period which may entitle them to the amounts due to [illegible] tively.

Resolved, That notice be given that will not retain on hand the balances Districts longer than the meeting in J[une]

Resolved, That the ratio for the [year] $25 for 40 Children, and that the [Co]no District more than two ratios, nor [less]

The Board appointed the following [Com]mittees for 1851:—

District No. 1—A H Dewar, Wm [illegible] W Spence.

2—Jesse Mathews, Jesse Morgan, [illegible]gram.

3—A W Betts, John Spence, Wm [illegible]

4—Calvin Smith, Zachariah Cof[illegible]brel Jones.

5—John Gaskins, Alexander McL[illegible] Sexton.

6—William Williams, William Gr[illegible]liam K Hockaday.

7—John McKay, D W Massie, H[illegible]

8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Ad[illegible] Ennis.

9—Lovet Ryals, Thomas Johnson, [illegible]

10—William Stewart, James Hay[illegible] Tart.

11—Jona Wood, Isaac Taylor, He[illegible]

12—Daniel McDonald, John R Ty[illegible] McLellan.

13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, [illegible]

14—John Murphy, Sen'r, Dugald M[illegible] McPhail.

15—Farq'd Armstrong, Ezekiel R[illegible] Murphy, Jr.

16—Joshua Taylor, James Guy, Ge[illegible]

17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddi[illegible] Wright.

18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Farr[illegible] Maxwell.

19—John Cade, John Williford, Mc[illegible] Millan.

20—William Cade, Randal McDan[illegible] Evans.

21—Joseph Bullard, M H Sessu, Jona[illegible] Averitt.

22—Joseph Downing, Jonathan Cart[illegible]tine Downing.

23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan Wood, [illegible] Smith.

24—Alexander McLennan, John L[illegible] R King.

25—G T King, H Wright, John Wr[illegible]

26—Benjamin Smith, James Cox[illegible] Branch.

27—Henry Elliott, Jno. Elliott, Rev[illegible]

28—Alex'r Walker, John McNeill[illegible] Williams

29—Samuel D Pipkin, J W Hodges[illegible] Pipkin.

30—Alex'r D McLean, John L Ad[illegible] Neill McLean.

31—Benj Morrison, Hector McNe[illegible] Wade.

32—Mark Wade, John L Bethea, Jo[illegible]

33—Malcom McKay, James Sess[illegible] Holloman.

34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Dun[illegible]ley.

35—John McRae, Daniel McLea[illegible] Black.

36—Robert Nordon, Wm McDugal[illegible] McPhail.

37—Daniel McCormick, A Thomas[illegible] Patterson.

38—James S Harrington, Archibald [illegible] Hector McNeill.

39—Duncan McLean, Jr, Malcom L[illegible]gus Cameron.

40—Allen Buie, A J Cameron, Robe[illegible]

41—Archibald McCollum, Robert S[illegible] McLeod.

42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill [illegible] Archibald Patterson.

43—Alex'r Campbell, Arch'd G Ru[illegible] McDougald.

44—R D Gillis, Robert Graham, L B[illegible]

45—William McDiarmid, Angus McL[illegible] Lamon.

46—John McFadyen, Christopher [illegible] Duncan Murchison.

47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchli[illegible] bald Ray.

48—Charles Munroe, John Brown, Ag[illegible] (Mill.)

49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauch[illegible] iel Black.

50—Malcom McGregor, Dugald Mc[illegible] John Ray.

51—Daniel S McColman, Neill R Mc[illegible] Gillis.

52—Daniel C Currie, Arch'd Buie, W[illegible]

53—Colin McRae, C P Mallett, Ange[illegible]

54—W J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Mc[illegible]

55—Arthur Davis, Neill G McNeill, J[illegible] Donald.

56—Alfred Jackson, C B Tyson, Nat[illegible] liamson.

57—Malcom McDonald, Jesse Ellis, [illegible] Shaw.

58—James G Cook, Egbert Hall, C[illegible] McIver.

59—Archibald McDuffie, Alex'r Mc[illegible] Duncan McArthur.

60—James Baker, W J Anderson, Jo[illegible] Strange.

61—E W Barge, W T Frizell, J T W[illegible]

62 & 63—Joseph Arey, Thos J Johnso[illegible] P Leonard.

64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plumm[illegible] drew C Ray.

65—Wm McMillan, Robert McKinno[illegible] Murphy.

67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McL[illegible]

68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis, M Gill[illegible]

69—W H Partin, John Adams, Edwa[illegible]

70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hec[illegible] Pherson.

71—L D Cameron, Samuel Cameron, [illegible] Smith.

72—D Buie, Foster Mason, D Cornbo[illegible]

73—R C Belden, W J Kelly, James P[illegible]

The law requires that the School Com

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1851.

THE ATLANTIC SAFE!—We have great pleasure in announcing the fact, received here by Telegraph on Sunday, that the long missing Steamer Atlantic is safe in Liverpool, to which port she put back in consequence of having broken her shaft, (and thus disabled her entire steam machinery,) on her eighth day out. Though doubtless nearer to New York than to Liverpool, it was easier to reach the latter port, in consequence of the prevailing winds at this season of the year.

In addition to the general gratification felt at her safety, there is a special cause in this community, from the fact that Passed Midshipman David Ochiltree, of the Navy, a native of this town, was on board as one of her officers. The agonizing suspense of his family and friends is happily relieved.

A HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—It will no doubt be gratifying to our readers to learn, that the Rev. Dr. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, of New York, has for some time past been engaged in writing a History of North Carolina, a work to which he has been prompted by his ardent affection for his native State, and by a consideration of her great want in this respect. It is true that several works on the subject have appeared from time to time, but they are all partial and incomplete, being rather materials for History than History itself. We have heard therefore, with very great interest and pleasure, that one so competent, as an elegant writer and experienced author, and as having already collected many materials, and so moved by the warmest filial affection, is engaged in this work.

We are informed that Dr. Hawks intended to visit North Carolina during the present season, for the purpose of collecting further public and private documents, inspecting the State archives, &c. But circumstances have induced him to postpone for the present his visit. In the mean time, we would suggest to our readers every where, that they could scarcely do a better service to the State than to procure and forward to the reverend and distinguished gentleman, any papers, public or private, which may be of any value in such a work, especially any relating to Colonial or Revolutionary History. There are probably in existence, Manuscript Journals of Committees of Safety, of public officers and of private individuals, letters, &c. &c., from which a fact might be gleaned here and there, having an interesting bearing on the character of the State, or of her citizens or officers. We have reason to know that any thing of the kind, or any suggestions from his countrymen, either in or out of the State, will be most acceptable to Dr. Hawks, and gratefully received by him. And it will afford us pleasure to forward to him any thing committed to us for that purpose by persons who may not have a more convenient medium of communication with him.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE—ONCE MORE.—The crowning evidence of the beauties of legislation, as exemplified by the late General Assembly of North Carolina, has been brought to light since our last by Gen. Saunders, who, through the Standard, communicates the important fact, that the act in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is not the act as passed by the Legislature; but that four entire sections, adopted by that body, were omitted by the Clerk in enrolling the bill for the Speakers to sign, and the omission not discovered by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, whose duty it was to compare the Enrolled bill with the original.

Gen. Saunders, we are informed, does not think the omission of sufficient importance to render the act invalid or incapable of execution, as the deficiency may be supplied by the Bye-Laws of the Stockholders. We hope so, for we are earnestly desirous that the act should be carried into effect and the Road renewed. The General adds,—

"The question thus arises whether the engrossed bill as it passed both Houses, is the law, or the erroneous one as enrolled and signed by the Speakers? The Constitution provides—"sec. 11, that all bills shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and be signed by the Speakers of both Houses." The requirements of engrossment and subsequent enrollment are made under the rules of the two Houses, and though proper in themselves, can a bill duly passed according to the letter of the Constitution be thus rendered invalid from a mere clerical omission? The members of the last session of the Legislature are still members, and will continue so to be until superseded by an election in 1852. So the Speakers continue as presiding officers of the two Houses, until removed or superseded by a new election. Why, then, cannot they now sign the bill as passed, on their being clearly satisfied of the error? The question may admit of doubt, but certainly is far from being clear against their right and duty."

This appears to us to be utterly inadmissible doctrine. It is certainly contrary to all precedent, and would leave the law subject to be changed according to the recollection of one or more members; for what evidence have we that any one except Gen. Saunders knows any thing about these four sections having passed?

A case in point, only much stronger, occurred at the last session of Congress. An omission was made by the enrolling clerk of an important provision of the Bounty Land law. It was discovered before the session closed, but after the act had been signed. Every member knew the provision had passed, because it was specially discussed and voted on. But no one dreamed that the act could be amended by the Speakers or by any other mode than the passage of a supplemental act. A bill was accordingly introduced to supply the defect, and passed one House but failed in the other for want of time.

A general meeting of the old Stockholders in the Road, and others interested, is to be held at Raleigh on Tuesday next the 25th inst.

MORE CONSTITUTIONAL DOCTRINE.—The Wilmington Journal contends that a Convention of the people would have no right to *amend* the Constitution of this State, though it might make an entire new one. And the North Carolinian comes to the aid of the Journal, by asserting the same doctrine, and adding the new and remarkable discovery, that the moment a Convention is called the present Constitution "becomes a nullity"!!! By what process this extraordinary result is to be brought about, we are not informed. We believe it did not happen in 1835, when we had a Convention, and we have not heard that such a catastrophe has happened in Virginia, where a State Convention is now in session, and where at the same time the Legislature is also in session under the old Constitution.

We live to learn, and fortunate may we consider ourselves that we have such competent instructers.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent. more, the latter being a part of the accumulated surplus fund, which is divided preparatory to the admission of new stockholders.

We are indebted to Hon. Messrs. Stanly and Caldwell, of the House of Representatives, for several public documents, &c.

The Small Pox has disappeared from Wilmington.

The Special Superior Court, last week, was most laboriously occupied, until Saturday afternoon, and disposed of quite a number of old litigated cases, of which a great many had accumulated on the Docket. We hear very decided commendation expressed of the diligence, ability, and courtesy of Judge Ellis, who presided.

FIRES.—We learn from the Ashborough Herald, that the Jail of Randolph county, at Ashborough, was burnt during the night of the 7th inst. It was a new brick building, and was set fire to by a runaway negro, the only person confined in it at the time, and who perished in the flames. It is supposed that he obtained some matches from the pockets of a free negro who had been confined for one night in the same room with himself, and that with these he fired the building, in the hope to effect his escape. An effort was made, by the Jailer, Col. Drake, to open the doors, and rescue the negro, but the flames prevented his getting to the inner door; and then Mr. Cooper, Engineer of the Plank Road, with the aid of a ladder and a sledge hammer, endeavored to break through the iron window grates. This failing, the negro was informed that he must perish in the flames. He then confessed that he was the incendiary, most fervently implored mercy, wrapped his blanket closely around his body, and laid himself down, after which no more was heard save some piercing shrieks at the falling in of the roof. His body was of course entirely consumed. The building is destroyed, the walls being cracked in various places.

In connection with this Fire, we would call the attention of the authorities to the very unsafe condition of the Jail of this county. We understand that the Grand Jury some time since presented the subject, but have not understood that any action was taken with regard to it.

The Turpentine Distillery of Mr. J. R. Blossom, at Wilmington, was destroyed by fire on the 8th. Loss about $1000.

The Turpentine Distilleries of Messrs. Potts & Blount, and of Mr. D. L. Perkins, opposite the town of Washington, N. C., were burnt on the 6th, together with a quantity of turpentine, &c. The loss of Messrs. Potts & Blount was about $4,000, and of Mr. Perkins about $2,000.

The dwelling house and out-houses of John A. Averitt, Esq., in Onslow county, were destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Several thousand dollars worth of valuable papers were consumed. A portion of the furniture was saved.

Col. David Outlaw, the excellent Whig Representative in Congress of the 9th District in this State, is a candidate for re-election.

FAT STOCK, HAY, &C.—The Wilmington Journal mentions that Messrs. Wm. & Thomas Ashford, of Sampson county, sold 18 stall-fatted beeves in Wilmington, a few days ago, at $6 50 per 100 lbs., receiving in the aggregate $547 53, an average of $30 42 per head.

Also, "a sale at auction, by Messrs. Martin & Crouly, on Tuesday last, of 23 bales of N. C. Hay, made by Mr. Beatty in Bladen county, at $1 to $1 07½ per 100 lbs., while a good quality of Northern Hay was selling in the market at 80 cents per 100 lbs. 22 bales of Sheaf Oats, put up by the same gentleman, were also sold at 80 cents per 100 lbs. This fact proves, we think, conclusively, that as good if not better Hay can be raised here than at the North."

There is no doubt of the fact that better Hay can be made here than is sent here from the North, and it is a disgrace to the State that an agricultural State like North Carolina should be at all indebted to the North for such an indispensable article. Mr. Beatty has erected a Hay Press, as we learn, with which he is enabled to put up his forage in convenient portable shape, and we have no doubt that the profits of a single season will remunerate him for the expense of his press.

A few days ago we saw in our market several wagon loads of Fodder, put up in a similar manner, from the plantation of Furnifold Jernigan, Esq. of Wayne county. It sold, we believe, for $1 10 per 100 lbs. Now what should prevent the farmers of Chatham, Moore, and Randolph, from following Mr. Jernigan's example? They are as near to us as he, and they have, or may always make, abundance of forage. Can they not afford to bring it here for $1 to $1 25 per 100 lbs.?

Southern Manufactures.—The Augusta Republic says: "But a few years have elapsed since the first cotton manufactory was built in the south, but we already have one-fourth as many as in all the eastern States. It is estimated that there are 175,000 spindles running in the cotton States, requiring not less than 100,000 bales to supply their consumption. In 1849, the four States of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee had ninety-four cotton mills—which number has been greatly increased within the past year. Taking all the southern States into calculation—North Carolina having twenty and Virginia, Florida, and Mississippi, each a small number, the sum total may be reasonably set down at 150.

The above, which we cut from the Charleston Mercury, is another evidence, either of gross ignorance, or of a determination to depreciate North Carolina. It has been stated, over and over, that there are about forty cotton factories in this State; yet it is as pertinaciously repeated, again and again, by the South Carolina or Georgia papers, that she has "*twenty*."

A PUBLIC SPIRITED TOWN.—Petersburg, in Virginia, is contending manfully for the trade and travel of those parts of Virginia and North Carolina adjacent to her. Besides her Rail Roads to Gaston, she has gone largely into the Southside Rail Road, to connect her with Western Virginia, and into a Plank Road to Boydton. A vote has just been taken to ascertain whether the town should subscribe in its corporate capacity for $200,000 additional stock in the Southside road, and it was carried by the remarkable vote of 235 to 7. The contract for the Plank Road has been taken at $1900 a mile, the road to be finished by the 1st of January 1853. Several portable steam saw mills will be put up on the line of the road.

Besides these exterior works, the town is improving its internal condition, by constructing Gas and Water works. This looks like going ahead.

Among the benevolent institutions of New York, is one established by the Legislature, for the benefit of emigrants. From a Report just made by the Commissioners of Emigration to the Legislature, we learn, that 232,768 passengers arrived at the port of New York from foreign countries during the year 1850, of whom only 19,972 were citizens, and 212,796 were aliens. Of these latter 117,038 were natives of Ireland, 45,535 of Germany, and 50,223 of other countries.

The Commission has taken care of upward of 10,000 of these immigrants at the Ward's Island hospitals; has relieved in the counties of the State; 5937; forwarded to inland places, at its expense wholly or in part, 2,248; returned to Europe 53; provided with situations full 3000 females and 5000 males; supplied 12,946 with supper, lodging and breakfast, 14,368 with lodging in the Chambers street establishment, (being an average of 43 per night,) and has supported 161 at the lunatic asylum. What a vast amount of suffering alleviated, of indigence relieved, of sorrow and affliction removed, with no ostentation of charity but with admirable prudence and unwearying benevolence.

A LARGE BUSINESS.—The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road for the month of January were $140,496 02, being an increase of $27,251 17 over the receipts of the month of January 1850.

EXTREMES MEET.—The Southern Press, the organ of the Southern disunionists, and the National Era, the organ of the Northern disunionists, both assail Mr. Clay for his speech at the late meeting of the Colonization Society at Washington City. Both papers are published in Washington, and both oppose the Colonization scheme; the Press, because it will *promote*, and the Era, because it will *retard* emancipation. The Press thinks, that sending off the Free Blacks will cause the emancipation of Slaves by their owners, whilst the Era thinks, that the same cause will establish a "safeguard for slavery" by the removal of those who are especially dangerous to it.

The Republic publishes the articles from the two ultra papers, from which we learn that the Southern Press says, that Mr. Clay and the other speakers "went a bowshot beyond the most fanatical abolitionists in the country!"; whilst the National Era says, that "the speakers generally avowed extreme hostility to every form of anti-slavery agitation; and the Compromise measures of the last session, especially the Fugitive act, were fully endorsed."

What queer people must they be, who control these two journals!

"The notes or a great part of them that are prepared for circulation and made payable at Wilmington, are sent to a branch at Salem, or Raleigh, or some other place and there issued; and the same process is followed at all the branches."—*North Carolinian.*

This is the very thing that we deny. The notes issued at Fayetteville are notes made payable at Fayetteville. They are partly prepared at Wilmington, then sent to Fayetteville to be filled up and issued at Fayetteville. And such Fayetteville Branch notes are issued nowhere but at Fayetteville. We cannot of course *know* absolutely what is done at every Branch in the State; but have not the slightest doubt that the proper and legal and regular system prevailing here, prevails in every part of the State. There is no such attempt to evade payment, no such "trickery," as the Carolinian asserts.

THE SHOE PINCHES.—A letter to the N. Y. Express from Washington, says, that "the Pennsylvania tariff democrats are exceedingly enraged at the defeat of their proposition for a modification of the act of 1846." We are glad to hear it. A State which fills the Halls of Congress with members belonging to a party which supports free trade, deserves to be "exceedingly enraged."

The Raleigh Register notices the fact, that some of the Locofoco papers in the South endeavor to conceal from their readers all knowledge of the recent corrupt coalition between the Locofocos and Abolitionists in Massachusetts.—The Standard, particularly, it cites as pursuing this course, for the purpose of screening its party from the odium which should justly attach to it for such a coalition.

So also the Goldsborough Patriot, and no doubt others. The Patriot says,

"*We had intended to overlook this matter altogether*, not having much faith, at present, in any party at the North, but as our opponents are snapping at it as a means of laying up party capital for *future* use, *we have concluded to break silence*, and claim a hearing in the premises."

And such, only, is the motive which impels one of these especial guardians of Southern rights to break silence on such a subject!

"The People's Press" is the title of a new paper just started at Salem, N. C. by Messrs. Blum & Son. It makes a very respectable appearance.

MR. RENCHER'S LETTER.—It is due to the Administration to defend it from the charges made by Gen. Saunders, on the faith of Mr. Rencher's letter, of failure to do its duty in the matter of the fugitive slaves at Boston. This was done very effectually by an article from the Republic some weeks ago. But the Raleigh Register says it has "the best authority for stating, that when Mr. Rencher passed through Washington on his return home, he called on the Department which had control of this subject—he complained that his *lawyer* had *betrayed* him, but uttered not a syllable of complaint against the Government or any Department of it. He was informed what course the President had pursued, and intended to pursue, in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law. He was told that the Marshal of Massachusetts had written for permission to use the Navy Yard, or Receiving Ship, or Revenue Cutter, as a place of confinement for Fugitive Slaves, should he arrest any—saying, that the jails of the State had been forbidden his use, by an act of the Legislature.—He (the Marshal,) was told, that the act of Congress of 1820 made express and full provision for such a case, and that under it, he was authorized *to rent a suitable place as a prison, and draw on the Treasury for the expense.* He was instructed to do this, and no further complaint was made. What else could the Government do? There was the law, passed by Congress, to meet the very case, and the Marshal had not reported that he found its provisions insufficient. Why jump over the law and resort to other expedients? There would have been found men as captious as the Ex-Charge to complain of this. But Mr. Rencher was also told that instructions had been given to the Marshal, that, in case he found the *posse* insufficient to execute the law, the President would place at his disposal an efficient marine force. This officer subsequently wrote that his communication had been misunderstood, if it was supposed there were such obstructions to the execution of the law, as called for *military force.* The dilatoriness in the Georgia case was owing to the Marshal's acting under the directions of the agent of the owner. The Attorney General, it is well known, investigated the matter and exculpated the Marshal from blame; and every one must be persuaded that Mr. Crittenden could have had no partiality for that Officer, and would have promptly reported any neglect of duty.

"The Ex-Charge was also informed of the instructions given the Marshal of Pennsylvania, and the Commandant of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, as to their duty, and the determination of the Government to execute the laws—that whilst the President had confidence in the patriotism, and attachment to the laws of the good people of that and other Cities, yet, if the *posse comitatus* proved inefficient, that the Marines were at the service of the Marshal. To all this the Ex-Charge made no objection—uttered not a word of complaint—said nothing of injustice to himself by the tardiness of the Officer at Boston, or the want of disposition in any Department of the Government to execute the law!"

The Washington correspondent of the N. York Commercial gives an encouraging account of the state of parties at the Capital. Things are settling down into the old channels. The parties are again becoming known as Whig and Locofoco, and not as Northern and Southern, or Union and Disunion parties. A disunionist of any stripe, he says, has become almost a curiosity. All this great good he attributes, justly, to the compromise measures of last session. The writer adds,—

"As for party movements here, the Whigs seem to me to know better what they are about than do the Democrats. The latter are in confusion. Mr. Buchanan is here, and during his stay he has materially deranged General Cass's plans. Mr. Buchanan, on the other hand, has been troubled by the stern purpose of Judge Woodbury's adherents to bring *him* forward; and finally there is Mr. Walker, who relies upon the South, and anticipates considerable free trade aid in the North.

"With the Whigs, things are managed differently. The party is reuniting, without the operation of any extraneous influence, while the Democrats are hourly separating. Mr. Ritchie has completely alienated the New England section, and has offended the ultra South. In Pennsylvania, there are two organs. One supports Mr. Buchanan; the other will give its aid to any decided anti-slavery man that may enter the political arena, professing Democratic tendencies. In New York, Mr. Benton has control of the interior organ, and Gen. Cass of that in the city."

Gen. Cass has been re-elected to the Senate from Michigan, for 6 years.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Friday the 7th, Mr. Winthrop presented the credentials of Mr. Rantoul, elected by the Legislature to succeed him for the remainder of the present term. Mr. Winthrop thereupon retired from the Senate. A long debate arose as to the necessity for his vacating the seat until his successor appeared and accepted. But, after a day thus wasted, the subject was laid on the table, on Saturday the 8th.

The Senate has passed, 36 to 16, a bill granting ten millions of acres of the public lands for the relief and support of indigent insane persons, establishing Asylums for them. This measure owes its origin and success to Miss Dix, the benevolent lady who visited North Carolina two years ago and induced the Legislature to adopt a plan for a similar charitable purpose. We rejoice at the passage of this bill, not only on account of the object in view, but because it is the first bill passed for a number of years, so far as we know, which recognises the right of *all* the States to share in the benefits of the public domain,—a right for which we have long contended. We trust that the bill will pass the House; and be followed by others recognizing the right of the old States to lands for purposes of education and internal improvements.

The Senate has also passed, 32 to 20, a joint resolution to confer the brevet rank of Lieut. General on such Generals in the Army as may deserve it by eminent services.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, two or three days were spent on a bill to establish a Board to settle claims against the government, which was rejected on the 11th, 100 votes to 96.

A very significant and important vote was taken in Committee, without ayes and noes, upon the Claims Bill. Mr. Julian of Indiana, (Dem. Ab.) moved, as a proviso, that no claim for a slave should be allowed by this Board of Claims. Tellers were demanded,—and the attention of the House was made alive to the subject by a short speech from Mr. Holmes of South Carolina. But eleven members voted "aye," through the Tellers, —and there was a very large vote against. Nothing could better show, that this House has had as much to do with the slavery excitement, as it intends ever to have, this session.

The House wasted two days on the bill to make good to Mr. Ritchie his losses by the Congress printing, which he alleges to have contracted for at too low a price. It was finally recommitted, to ascertain what was the loss, if any.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The election for Delegates to the State Convention (the object of which is Secession, or Disunion,) seems to have been very thinly attended. In Charleston, the highest candidate received only 664 votes, and the lowest one who was elected only 324 votes. Only 873 votes were given in the whole city, though we believe there are more than 2000 voters.

We have not heard of the election of any member opposed to the dominant party.

CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Courier publishes a party classification of the members of the Legislature, from which we learn, that it is composed of 29 Whigs, 18 Democrats, and 6 doubtful men. So that conceding to the Democrats all the doubtful men, there will be a Whig majority of *five*.

The exportations of gold for the year 1850, amounted to $29,441,583. The amount brought away by private hands was $12,000,000, which added to $6,000,000, retained for circulation, makes the total production about $48,000,000.

GOLD, &C.—Two or three millions in gold have been received by the last steamers from California.

The California papers state that the chances of Col. Fremont for election are becoming more doubtful. He has published an address to the people in which he vindicates his character from the charges preferred against him.

The state of morals is growing worse. Murders and robberies are of very frequent occurrence, and peaceable citizens, especially in the mining districts, are in much danger.

WALL STREET, NEW YORK.—The statistics of this short but important street show some curious facts. There are only 123 buildings in the street, and in these 1,985 persons do business; but, with the clerks &c. employed by them, it is estimated that 6,000 persons are daily engaged in business there, making about 49 persons to every building.

Among the occupations are, 14 banks, 61 bankers, 504 lawyers, 297 brokers, 162 merchants and commission merchants, 80 insurance companies, 11 notaries, 23 auctioneers, 9 telegraph lines, 17 expresses, and many other professions. We cannot imagine what business 3 clergymen and 2 judges can possibly have in that street. It is not wonderful that 1 barber should suffice for a region in which so much shaving is done by brokers and others.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—During the last three months of 1850, no less than 8,322 persons were arrested in the city of New York for all sorts of offences. Among the crimes were 809 for petty larceny, about 9 for every day; 147 for grand larceny; 774 for vagrancy; 1600 for intoxication; 1485 for intoxication and disorderly conduct; 1006 for disorderly conduct; 1336 for assaults, among which were 62 with intent to kill; 74 for burglary; 7 for murder, &c.

During the same quarter 664 lost children were restored to their parents; and 35 persons were rescued from drowning.

FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.—By the Treasury Report, it appears that 21,947 hhds. of tobacco, valued at $1,771,000, were shipped from the U. S. to England during the year ending July 1, 1850. The duty in Great Britain is 3 shillings sterling (about 70 cents,) per pound, or about $800 per hhd, or $17,557,600 on the whole.—This is free trade in England, and it is a little unlike *our* free trade, which permits her to flood our country with her manufactures to the destruction of our own.

Safety of Railroad Travelling.—Dr. Lardner has produced a volume of 450 pages on the whole subject of steam travel, and gives a table showing, from a very large induction of facts, that in every mile travelled, the loss of life has been only as 1 to 14,661,477—equal to going round the world nearly 600 times; and the reception of any injury whatever only as 1 to 7,320,738, or about 300 times round the world. From the chapter on the causes of accidents, it appears that of all accidents beyond control of passengers, 56 per cent. arise from the collision of trains; 32 per cent. from defects in wheels, axles, or rails; 5 per cent. from switches; 3 per cent. from obstructions on the road; 3 per cent. from cattle on the line, and 1 per ct. from the bursting of the engine boiler. Of accidents produced by imprudence of passengers, 28 per cent. occur from improper place or posture; 24 per cent. from leaving a train in motion; 16 per cent. from entering a train in motion; 13 per cent. from jumping off; 12 per cent. from crossing the track incautiously; 6 per cent. from getting out on the wrong side, and 1 per cent. from handing articles into a train in motion. Of these accidents, 67 per cent. are fatal. It will be perceived that trains running out of the usual time are less safe than regular trains; and that a passenger's safety depends much on his being always in his place and in due time.

In coming from Albemarle we took a glance at the outside of the Carolina Female College, regretting that time would not allow of our going in. We never saw a place improving faster than that in the neighborhood of the College. Houses are springing up, as if under the wand of the enchanter—houses too, of a very superior description, betokening that those for whom they are being constructed have taste as well as wealth. There is no doubt but that in a very short time this will be one of the most beautiful neighborhoods in North Carolina. We hope, ere long, to have time to enable us to go and take a look at the premises, inside and out. In the meantime we would say to parents and guardians—send on your daughters and wards, and you will not regret it. By-the-by the scholars are coming in to this institution very fast.

Wadesborough Argus.

A Family Hotel.—A Family Hotel is about to be projected in New York. Two-thirds of the stock is to be in the hands of those who reside in the hotel. Resident members are to be voted in as in other clubs—three black balls excluding the applicant.

Among the improvements in the style of building, there will be a large play-room for young children in an upper story, a suite of school-rooms and a gymnasium. The central court of the building will be a conservatory, roofed with glass, and filled with rare exotics. Meals may be ordered by each family or taken at the table d'hote. The drawing-rooms, it is alleged, will be upon a costly scale, and it is contemplated to engage a band of music for weekly re-unions, to which a limited number of the friends of residents will be invited. Each family will have a suite of rooms with the option of using their own furniture. The present plan is to accommodate fifty families.

The Boston Transcript states that Messrs. Sumner, of that city, have recently received from London a new style of silvered glassware, which promises to take precedence of the Bohemian and other fancy glasses. The silvering is indestructible, being coated over with glass, and is of a vivid brilliancy that can never be tarnished or impaired. Dishes, vases, and pitchers of this ware make a more brilliant display than the same articles of pure silver, however highly polished. The advantage, in the greater facility of keeping the former clean, must be obvious.—The metallic radiance of the new ware is beyond all that art has yet attained.

Bells.—The nearer bells are hung to the surface of the earth, other things being equal, the farther they can be heard. Franklin has remarked that, many years ago, the inhabitants of Philadelphia had a bell imported from England. In order to judge of the sound, it was elevated on a triangle in the great street of the city, and struck, as it happened on a market day, when the people coming to market were surprised on hearing the sound of a bell at a greater distance from the city than they had ever heard any bell before. This circumstance excited the attention of the curious; and it was discovered that the sound of the bell, when struck in the street, reached nearly double the distance it did when raised in the air. In the air, sound travels at the rate of from 1,130 to 1,140 feet per second. In water, 4,708 feet per second. Sounds are distinct at twice the distance on water as on land.

Postscript.

Owing to a freshet in the Cape Fear, the mail was detained ten or twelve hours at McNeill's Ferry on the Cape Fear, both on Sunday and Monday. It arrived just as we were preparing for the press, but there is not a solitary item of news in our exchanges. There is one mail behind.

Tuesday.—No Northern Mail this morning.

Arrivals at Stewart's Hotel,

(ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.)

Since the 2d of February, inclusive:

M B Buchan, N Clark, Thos Matthes, Wm Hockaday, A J Cameron, Jas Cameron, John A Cameron, B Hockaday, Thos Bolin, Neill A Cameron, Jas W McAlister, Wm Sexton, C H Cofield, A H Dewar, Jno D Lanier, Dan'l McLeod, (L. S.,) Dan'l McLeod, Arch'd Cameron, Dr Jno McKay, N Jones, Jno McNeill, Dan'l McCormick, John L Atkins, Jno Rollins, Wm Stewart, Wm H Partin, Wm Avera, D W Massey, John Gaskins, H McLean, Jas Brown, Alex'r Cameron, Wm H Maxwell, Jno A Spears, M C Lamont, Giles Horn, Duncan Shaw, Duncan A McLean, Simeon Trulove, C Munroe, Arthur Melvin, Peter Patterson, of Cumberland; Jno M Patten, Jas L Schnell, of Virginia; Jno G Sutten, A J Bryant, H J West, C Hall, Mr Monroe, of Bladen; N McNeill, Mr Buchan, Mr Currie, of Moore.

LARGE DAMAGES.

A CASE OF SLANDER was tried last week before our Superior Court,—

D. G. PATTERSON,
vs.
A. ALDEN and others.

Damages, One Thousand Dollars. [59-3wp

The Trial of Mrs. Simpson is just published.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 17, 1851.

Cape Fear Bridge Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the subscribers will take place at the Town Hall on Saturday the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing the said Company under the charter, and making final arrangements towards the construction of said Bridge.

JOEL WILLIAMS, Chairman.

Feb. 14, 1851. 1w

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership in the practice of Law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Sampson and Robeson, and the Superior Courts of Bladen and Columbus.

J. C. DOBBIN.
J. G. SHEPHERD.

Feb'y 15, 1851. 59-1m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed (by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery county,) Administrator with the Will annexed of Malcom Chisholm, dec'd, hereby gives notice to the Heirs of said deceased, to come forward and receive their distributive shares of said Estate, as I will pay no interest from this date. JOHN EWING, Adm'r.

Feb'y 11, 1851. 59-3wpd

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 29th ult., by Wm. Coggin, Esq., Mr. HIRAM HICKS to Miss WINCY ANN, daughter of Mr. Angus Gillis, all of Montgomery.

In Brunswick county, on the 4th inst., by Jos. Green, Esq., Capt. A. B. ROTHWELL, of Wilmington, to Mrs. CLARISSA NEWBOLD, formerly of Onslow county.

In this county, on the 30th ult., by Geo. W. Pegram, Esq., Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of A. H. Dewar, Esq.

At Laurel Hill, on Tuesday evening the 11th inst., by the Rev. Andrew McMillan, Mr. JOHN C. GULLY, of Wake, to Miss TRYAM MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late Tryam McFarland, Esq.

In Anson county, on the 22d ult., THOMAS C. ASHCRAFT, of Union county, to Miss ELIZABETH MEACHUM, daughter of Henry Meachum, Esq.

DIED,

In the city of Glasgow, Scotland, (whither he had gone to complete the study of his profession,) Mr. ALEXANDER R. STRANGE, son of the Hon. Robert Strange, of this vicinity.

No more afflictive intelligence could have fallen upon his family and numerous friends.

But a few months since, he left our midst, in high health and with buoyant spirits, to derive the advantages of a finished education in the eminent schools of Scotland; and those to whom he was dear looked forward with high hopes and fond expectations to his future attainment in usefulness and excellence. But alas! they have been called to experience a bitter and sorrowful disappointment, and to bear the burthen of a sad and severe bereavement.

The subject of this obituary expired on the evening of the 16th of January last, in the 21st year of his age, after a short but severe illness, during which he was surrounded by the ablest medical assistance, and tenderly nursed by sincerely sympathizing relatives and friends.

In the depth of their heavy affliction, the bereaved family of the deceased may find just cause of consolation in the remembrance of his bright and shining virtues. Possessed of a vigorous and cultivated intellect, and combining the qualities of a firm and manly mind, with an extremely quiet and gentle temperament, and an amiable and generous heart, he was an attractive acquaintance, a valuable friend, and in the closer relations of life, an example of filial and fraternal fidelity.

In view of his high moral and christian integrity of character, and his uncommonly irreproachable and unblameable life, there is every hope that Almighty God, in His mercy, hath "taken him from the evil to come," and called him away "to be at rest."—*Com.*

In Anson county, on the 6th inst., in the 21st year of his age, JAMES N. BENNETT, third son of James C. Bennett, Esq. Also, on the 9th ult., after an illness of five days of pneumonia, Mrs. LUCINDA KIKER, consort of Alexander Kiker, aged about 35 years. Also, on the 27th of November last, after an illness of ten days of typhoid fever, Mr. MARTIN S. O'NEAL, in the 20th year of his age.

At New Orleans, on the 3d inst., in the 50th year of his age, at the residence of his brother, Col. T. F. Hunt, U. S. Army, JOHN HUNT, Esq., a native of Huntsville, N. C.

In Holmes county, Mississippi, on the 19th ult., of paralysis, Mr. JOSHUA JAMES, in his 71st year. Mr. James was well known as a resident of Wilmington in former days, and as one of her most honest and industrious citizens.

In Robeson county, on the 11th ult., ABSALOM DAVIS, Sen., in the 80th year of his age. He was a man of integrity.

At her father's residence, in Chatham county, N. C., on the 25th ult., EMILY PARRISH DURHAM, in the 27th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEB. 18.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,		8½ a 9
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23	
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,		6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 10	Molasses,	27 a 30	
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,		4½ a 5
Cotton,	11 a 11¾	Oats,	50 a 60	
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a	
Coffee,	13 a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00	
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,		1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9	
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½	
Flour,	5¾ a 6¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a	
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40 a 50	
Flaxseed,	a 1 50	Shingles,	2 a 2½	
Hides, green,	3½ a 4	Tallow,	10 a	
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10	
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	42 a 45	
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	15 a 16	
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½	
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00			

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 to 8¼ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 19 to 20 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has, contrary to all expectation, maintained its price in our market; occasional sales have been made above our quotation. Oats have become more plenty, and price reduced.

Accounts by the Steamer *Africa* show a decline of ⅛ in Cotton, with a heavy market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, log round, 8 to 8¾, receipts very light. Corn 69 to 75. Flour 5 50 to 8 00. Lard 8 to 8½. Nothing doing in Lumber. Prime mill Timber $7, ordinary $6, inferior 3 50. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 05 to 2 10, Hard 1 30 to 1 35. Spirits 28. Tar 1 25.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,427,923 bales, against 1,356,010 last year. Increase 71,913.

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Merchants in the interior, that he is prepared with large Warehouses at the River, where Goods will be stored free from the danger of fire.

Goods will be forwarded at the usual Commission, and charges for Drayage less than half the rates up town.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1851. 59-3w

CORN.

2500 BUSHELS for sale from the Boats or from Store.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb. 18, 1851. 59-3w

MR. JOSEPH WOLTERING, of

Raleigh, will be in this place, at the Fayetteville Hotel, on Thursday next, where he will be glad to see all those who desire to make contracts for Brandy or Turpentine Stills, &c.

Feb. 17.

A Country Seat and Negroes for Sale.

PROSPECT HILL, adjoining the Town of Pittsborough, formerly the residence of John Henderson, dec'd, will be offered for sale at auction, on WEDNESDAY the 19th of March, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises. The place contains 127¼ acres of land, which lies well for cultivation; it is pleasantly situated in sight of Pittsborough, where there are Churches, and Schools, &c.

There is a dwelling house with various outbuildings, a good spring, and the land is bounded on the East by a rivulet.

—ALSO—

A five-acre lot South of the above place and adjoining Mr. London's residence, covered with trees, affording a beautiful site for building.

At the same time several likely Negroes, young men and women, will be offered for sale, on a credit of 12 months. Purchasers to give bond with two approved securities.

For further particulars, application may be made to the subscriber at Pittsborough.

GREEN WOMACK.

Feb'y 11, 1851. 59-4w

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

at the old stand, formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy, to a nine passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and at 20 per cent. lower than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Wanted—5,000 White Oak spokes, for which a liberal price will be paid.

Fay

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smokehouses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. It those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill Said boy is in the neighborhood of town.

R. M. ORRELL.

Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
27 Bbls. fresh Mullets, a splendid article.

Just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,
Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons, and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girondoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Alces,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

REGULAR LINE.

THE Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Steamer CHATHAM will run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, commencing on Monday the 27th instant,—leaving Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Wilmington same evening; giving Passengers going North an opportunity to take the cars next morning at 9 o'clock. And leave Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M., giving passengers by the cars, which arrive at Wilmington at 1 o'clock daily, an opportunity to take the Boat to Fayetteville.

The Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, with the Tow Boats belonging to the Line, will run in connexion with the Chatham, making one or more trips a week, as circumstances may require.

Passengers and Freighters may rely upon the above arrangement. It is hoped that the necessary expenses to be incurred by this arrangement will be rewarded by an increased patronage; otherwise a loss will probably be sustained by the Company, which will lead to a discontinuance of regular time of running.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 12.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.

E. J. HALE & SON.

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26. 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cumbricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tf Mar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

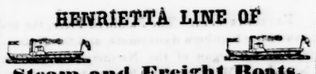
☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water street, New York, have constantly on hand, the most extensive assortment of the best and latest Improved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds ever offered for sale in the United States; embracing every Implement, Machine, or Seed desirable for the Planter, Farmer, or Gardener. Also, Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Plaster, &c.

GUANO.—We are in daily expectation of arrivals of Peruvian Guano. Those wishing to order, will do well to do so at the earliest moment.

A. B ALLEN & CO.,
New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water st

Jan'y 15, 1851. 55-9wpd

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.

Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57-tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan 1, 1850. 20-tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

56-Y WILMINGTON, N. C.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' Dress Goods

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, O. S. BALDWIN, } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55 y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57-Y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1851. 57y

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street,* near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT. J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

RICARDS, FRISBY & CO.,

No. 6 South Charles st., Baltimore,

Domestic Warehousemen and Importers of British and French

DRY GOODS,—Direct from Europe,

HAVE on hand a large stock of American Goods, purchased previous to the recent advance, which they offer by the *Piece* or *Package* to the inspection of Southern merchants in competition with the Stocks of Northern cities. Their importations are now arriving. Let *Southern* merchants examine carefully *Southern* Stocks.

N. B. *All purchasers are protected in prices against Northern markets.*

Jan. 2, 1851. 54-3m

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49 tf

OREM, HOPKINS & ROSE,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, and Goods generally adapted to Men's Wear,

Have taken Warehouse

No. 238 Baltimore Street,

(Four doors west of Charles street,)

Baltimore,

FOR the purpose of conducting the above business in all its branches. They will be able to show as large and desirable a stock of goods, in their line, as can be found in the United States.

Jan'y 27, 1851. 57-4w

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A McKETHAN.

Nov 11, 1850. 45tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FAYETTEVILLE